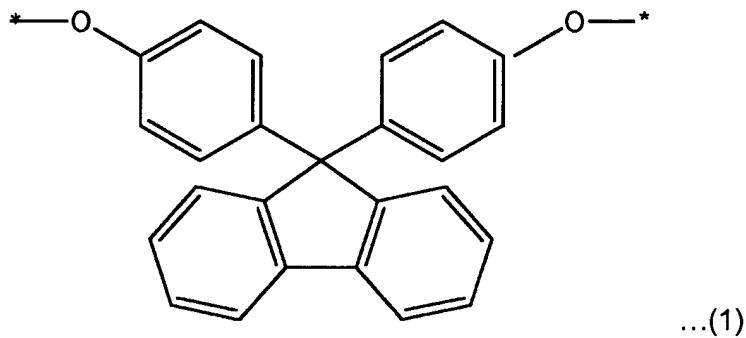


## CLAIMS

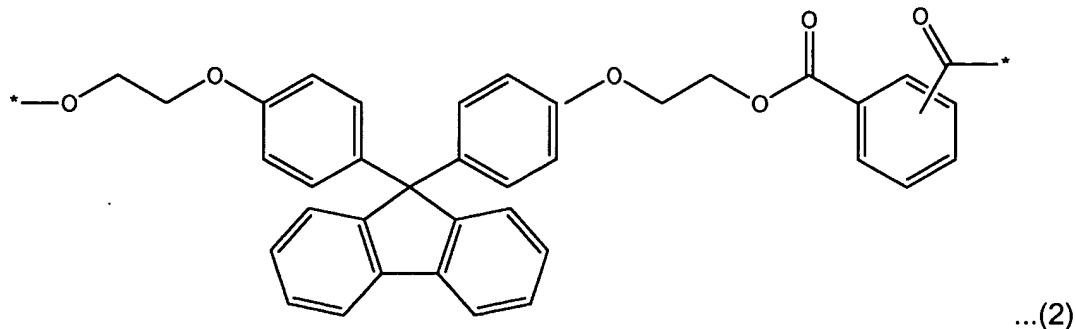
What is claimed is:

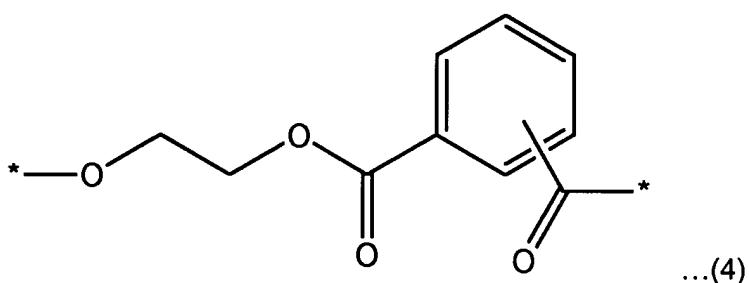
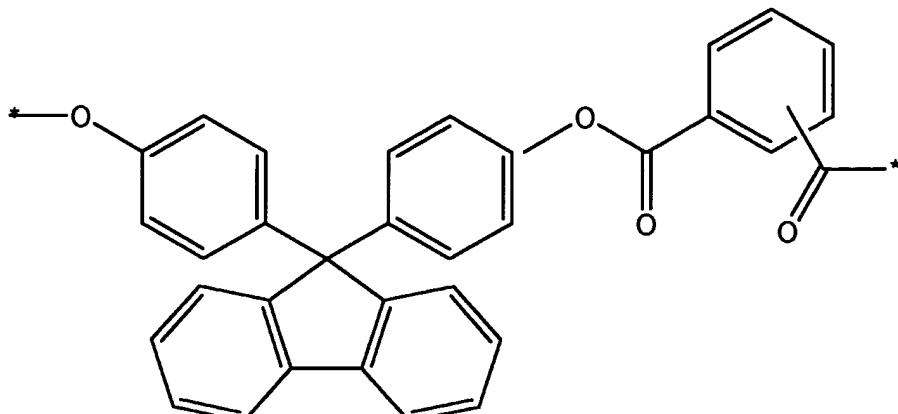
1. A double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor comprising:  
an electroconductive support;  
a charge transport layer formed on a surface of the electroconductive support and including a charge transport material for transporting holes, a polycarbonate-based first binder resin, and a second binder resin of a polyester copolymer with a biphenylfluorene group of formula (1) below; and  
a charge generating layer formed on the surface of the charge transport layer:



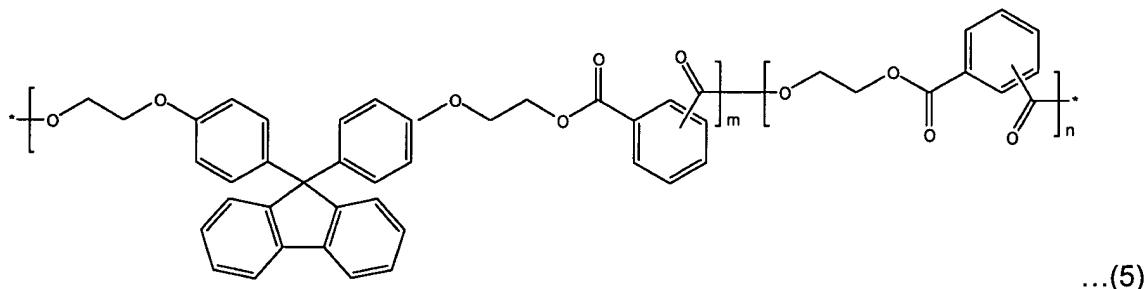
where hydrogen in the aromatic rings is unsubstituted or substituted with a moiety selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbon group, and a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group.

2. The double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor of claim 1, wherein the second binder resin is a copolymer having at least two repeating units selected from the group consisting of repeating units of formulae (2), (3), and (4) below:





3. The double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor of claim 2, wherein the second binder resin is a compound of formula (5) below:



where m and n are independently integers from 10 to 1000.

4. The double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor of claim 1, wherein the second binder resin has an average molecular weight ranging from 20,000 to 200,000.

5. The double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor of claim 1, wherein the amount of the second binder resin is in a range of 1-30% by weight based on the total weight of the first and second binder resins.

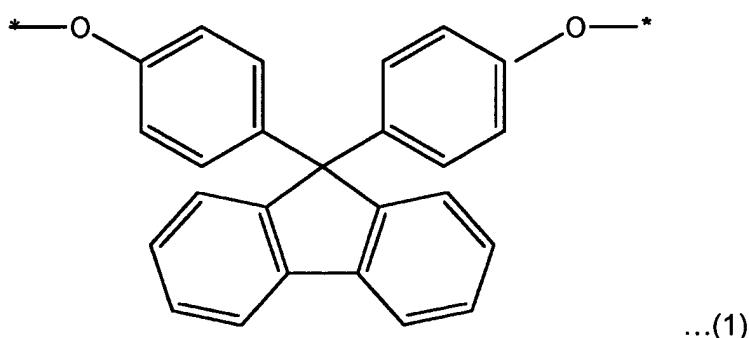
6. The double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor of claim 1, wherein the charge transport material for transporting holes is a hydrazone-based material.

7. The double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor of claim 1, further comprising an overcoat layer on the surface of the charge generating layer.

8. An electrophotographic imaging method using the double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor of claim 1 together with a wet developer.

9. The electrophotographic imaging method of claim 8, wherein the wet developer contains an aliphatic hydrocarbon-based solvent.

10. An electrophotographic cartridge, comprising:  
a double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor comprising:  
an electroconductive support;  
a charge transport layer formed on a surface of the electroconductive support and including a charge transport material for transporting holes, a polycarbonate-based first binder resin, and a second binder resin of a polyester copolymer with a biphenylfluorene group of formula (1) below; and  
a charge generating layer formed on the surface of the charge transport layer:

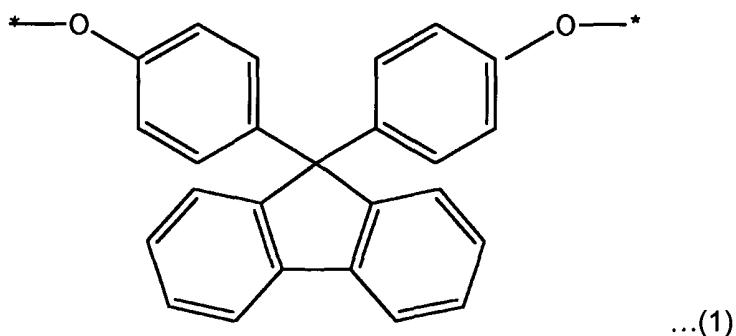


where hydrogen in the aromatic rings is unsubstituted or substituted with a moiety selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbon group, and a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group; and

at least one of:

a charging device that charges the electrophotographic photoreceptor;  
a developing device which develops an electrostatic latent image formed on the  
electrophotographic photoreceptor; and  
a cleaning device which cleans a surface of the electrophotographic  
photoreceptor,  
wherein the electrophotographic cartridge is attachable to/detachable from attached to  
an image forming apparatus.

11. An image forming apparatus comprising:  
a photoreceptor unit comprising:  
a double-layered positively-charged organic photoreceptor comprising;  
an electroconductive support;  
a charge transport layer formed on a surface of the electroconductive  
support and including a charge transport material for transporting holes, a polycarbonate-based  
first binder resin, and a second binder resin of a polyester copolymer with a biphenylfluorene  
group of formula (1) below; and  
a charge generating layer formed on the surface of the charge transport  
layer:



where hydrogen in the aromatic rings is unsubstituted or substituted with a moiety selected from  
the group consisting of a halogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbon group, and a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>  
cycloalkyl group;

a charging device which charges the photoreceptor unit;

an imagewise light irradiating device which irradiates the charged photoreceptor unit with imagewise light to form an electrostatic latent image on the photoreceptor unit;

a developing unit that develops the electrostatic latent image with a toner to form a toner image on the photoreceptor unit; and

a transfer device which transfers the toner image onto a receiving material.